Research Proposal Form of the Thesis Entitled

Analytical Study of Cyber Security In India: With Special Reference to Cyber Grooming

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By

KIRAN V. PARGHEE

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DR. PRANAY PRAKASH

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Karnavati University

Introduction

The Internet is definitely a worldwide media in today's globe. When it comes to communicating and sharing information, it is a reliable medium. Regrettably, this remarkable wealth of information makes it very easy for children to get unsuitable content that would otherwise be very difficult for them to access. Offline threats are becoming the primary focus of child protection organizations worldwide. The internet boons numerous opportunities for the taking advantage of children. Online grooming is one of the utmost pressing issues related to child manipulation, yet it is also one of the utmost under-discussed. In India and other countries where internet access is prevalent and available to societies of all ages, online grooming has been on the rise, but the crime has received miniature attention and examination. Usually, this type of crime has the utmost impact on children. Grooming denotes to an individual's attempts to control another person for sexual gain by influencing their words and movements. When this takes place or when the means of communication is the internet, the condition denoted to as online grooming.

For kids and teens, the internet stays a great technique to make new friends, catch information, and further their education. People you meet online might not always be genuine but this might be a tough idea for kids to wrap their heads around. Cyber grooming describes the practice of meeting such people online, which a child may come across in this day and age. Somebody uses this term to define those who approach children in a generous manner but later make use of them for sexual advantage. Sexual raiders engage in cyber grooming when they pose as a trustworthy adult, such as a friend or considerate listener, in order to gain a child's confidence and subsequently use them for sexual actions. Internet users involve in cyber grooming when they manipulate victims into believing they are more confident than they essentially are in order to lure them to an undisclosed particular meeting. Cyber grooming is a form of psychosomatic operation that occurs through the use of the Internet, mobile phones, and other allied technology which leads the prey's sexual abuse, physical assault, child prostitution, or

pornography abuse.

Proclamation of Problem

The main idea last online grooming is to establish a reliable relationship between an adult and a child, which involves trust. Then, in the future, the adult can attack the minor directly through contact or other methods, such as exposing them to porn or other sexually explicit content. The perpetrator could be a mature with easy access to the child's life, such as a relative, teacher, employer, or other adult. Both online relationships and in-person interactions are viable options for grooming. Despite the necessity of doing so in today's digital age, many nations' laws still fail to statement the issue of child grooming. India is among these. Through online grooming, criminals can ensnare children in a variety of ways. Determining what constitutes online child grooming as an offence can be challenging since it involves individuals who are either adults masquerading as minors or minors acting as adults. Legislation addressing child grooming is challenging since the problem cannot be defined in relationships of a single operational strategy. There has to be strong legislation and good regulation because overall data show that both online and physical grooming are on the rise.

Despite the existence of laws such as the Information Technology Act of 2000 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation Act, none of these acts address the specific issue of child grooming. What this means is that they don't spell out clearly who is criminally liable for the epidemic of child grooming that is plaguing modern society.

Research Objectives

This research thesis aims to

- To analyze the concept and emerging dimensions of Child Grooming.

- To Study the legal provisions available in India to grab Online Child Grooming.

- To inculcate the spirit of cyber security and cyber law as career options to children and to provide the right guidance to young students about the path to a career in this field.

- Relate the Indian laws with the provisions that other countries like the U.S.A, United Kingdom, Canada and Bangladesh has to proposition vis-à-vis the problem of Child Grooming.

Hypothesis

1. Rationality on the concept of 'online child grooming' aids and Laws regulating Online Child Grooming in India are inadequate and insufficient.

2. National policies and/or initiatives aimed at preventing and combating online sex abuse of children are grossly deficient in India.

Scope and Limitation of study

Cybercrime is an hourly phenomenon and therefore legal mechanisms and strategies to be appropriately so as to deal with emerging challenges on cybercrime and it also engage in research and development of emerging cybercrime jurisprudence that is happening worldwide and how the same could be made applicable in the context of Indian ecosystem.

Cybercrime is as crime committed using a computer and the communication as an object or subject of crime for illegal action to steal a person identity, illegal imports or malicious programs. Cybercrime and conventional crime include conduct whether act or omission, which cause breath of rules of law. Individuals need to know how to protect themselves and the persons for which theft are responsible.

Literature Review

1. **Davidson and Martellozzo- 2008-** Sexual offenders who operate on the Internet engage in a variety of illegal activities, such as creating platforms where minors can share explicit photos and stories, planning and executing crimes involving the exploitation of children for sexual exploitation or prostitution, and facilitating sexual tourism.

2. **Manja Nikolovska- 2020-** One kind of cybercrime that is becoming more common is cyber grooming, which involves the sexual abuse of children through the internet. Many of the earlier works that attempted to explain this phenomenon did so by utilizing physicalism theories, victim-offender behavior continuum models, or act process models. The offender's and victim's perspectives on cyber-specific behavioral characteristics and their impact on the grooming process have been under-explored in the existing research. This dissertation argues that we won't be able to provide a thorough explanation of child sexual cruelty unless we learn how the perpetrator and the victim use cyber-specific behavioral traits in cyber-grooming. To that end, this study defines cyber affordances as cyber-specific factors that can be assessed in the context of cybercrime situations involving chat. Data from actual incidents of children being groomed online is used to test the conceptual model. This research delves into the most important details about the chats, including the offender's and victim's ever-changing roles in cyber-grooming and how they make use of cyber affordances. Cyber grooming and cybercrime prevention can benefit from the study's recommendations for future studies and its practical applications.

3. **Sanjeev Kumar -2021 -** The most recent and complex issue in the cyber realm is cybercrime. Crimes perpetrated against children involving computers and the internet includes: cyber bullying; grooming; harassment; sexual abuse; exposure to hazardous content; and child pornography (creation, distribution, and possession). Several studies have examined the ways in which cybercriminals exploit the online environment to perpetrate crimes against minors. At the conclusion of the article, we also go over some precautions to take.

4. **Sanette Nel, -2008-** This study compared the prevalence of child pornography in the US and Canada, as well as the impact of the internet on this problem. The article's most salient point is that rules enacted to safeguard youngsters online shouldn't compromise the internet's numerous beneficial aspects. It maintains that safeguarding children's rights should not need trampling on people's right to privacy as well as free speech. Citing the case "De Reuck Vs Director of public prosecutors, Witwatersrand local division & others," this piece aims to make a strong case for the significance of safeguarding children online and the potential consequences of internet liability.

5. **Alisdair A. Gillespie -2002-** The article delves into the challenges faced by the legal system in addressing online harassment and other methods of potential abuse, the steps taken by the administration to address these issues through new legislation, and the retort of law enforcement in developing strategies to address this problem.

6. **Melissa Curley-2014-** The potential of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to work in tandem with nationwide and international law enforcement to speed up prosecution within the relevant jurisdiction is discussed in this article. The essay claims, using Cambodia as a case study, that these types of partnership partnerships give the necessary resources and integration to prosecute foreign perpetrators for sexual assaults against children. It goes on to say that NGOs try to meet the urgent needs of exploited children through sophisticated techniques, all the while trying to keep their influence on government policy. This article provides a concise overview of the broader ramifications for Southeast Asia, as well as discussions of the risks, difficulties, and sustainability of such alliances.

7. **Adrian Cristian Moise -2015-** In particular, this article presents the results of a study that examines a serious crime involving unlawful content on a European level: the grooming of minors for sexual drives through ICT. This trend reflects the increasingly disturbing reality of sexually maltreated children meeting adults they met online, for example in online discussion groups or games. A number of nations have made "online grooming" a criminal offence.

8. **India McGhee, Jennifer Bayzick, April Kontostathis, Lynne Edwards, Alexandra McBride and Emma Jakubowski – 2011-** This study develops an algorithm for detecting sexual predation in online social settings by integrating theories of communication with algorithms from computer science. Despite the abundance of literature on social media as a whole, the author claims that this facet of online communication has received very little attention. This describes the evolution of methods for categorizing and labeling lines of chat logs, such as phrase-matching and rule-based systems.

9. **Saunders KW-2017-** Pornography and indecency are clearly defined in this paper. In addition to providing a helpful definition of each word, this article examines the "Miller test" and the problems it brings up. In this essay, we looked at how different countries handle those kinds of difficulties.

10. **Juliane A. Kloess- 2014 -** An summary of present information and understanding regarding sexually grooming and exploiting minors on the Internet is specified in this article. In particular, the frequency of sexual grooming and mistreatment is examined, along with the difficulties in identifying it when it occurs. A thorough description, analysis, and debate of the procedure, both virtually and in person, as well as the legal reactions to this phenomena, round up this. This article looks at a variety of variables to explain the potential contributory and facilitating roles they might play in offence procedures. The features of Internet criminals in general and "groomers"/chat room criminals precisely are explored in reference to current typologies. In conclusion, this paper makes recommendations for additional research.

11. **Faye Mishna -2009-** An anonymous youth and child counseling, recommendation, and information check that is available 24/7 by phone plus the Internet is the subject of this article's writers' examination. Information regarding children and teens' participation and experiences with cyber cruelty can be gleaned from this analysis. The study's results showed that cyber bullying occurs frequently and is important for socialization, that it takes many forms, is widespread, and has serious consequences, and that children and youths are afraid to tell adults, especially their parents, about cyber bullying. This article discusses the consequences for parents, community workers, scholars, and legislators.

12. **Corinne May-Chahal - 2014 -** The methods children use to regulate the identity of online chat partners are the emphasis of this article, which is based on original research that was conducted as part of a larger project to create software solutions for better online kid safety. It confirms the linkages among mediated and unmediated statement as well as the ontology of infancy in a digital world. The area of this article is to help readers grasp the idea of cyborg minority and how it relates to modern child protection practices. By doing so, we can rethink the social work role and how we assess and support families with vulnerable children, with a particular focus on computer-mediated literacy.

13. **ELIZABETH MAZZOLA -2010-** The paper delves into the grooming that was taking on in the case of Elizabeth Tudor. With a broader objective of examining Tudor teaching space which served as both a certified site of humanist education plus a sort of competing place where female students learned to declaim and write this study.

14. **Maggie Wykes- 2017-** The characteristics of social media crimes are observed in this editorial. In this digital era, "sex crimes" like sexting; grooming, cyber stalking, and sexual harassment have increased in frequency. The essay delves at the question associated with actual sexual harm. The writer wonders if this exists a novel kind of criminal behavior, if it is only the reimagining, reworking, and reliving of an old crime, or it constitutes any crime at all. Many people are worried about "stranger danger" when it comes to sexual activity on social media, but the truth is that the perpetrators are usually people the victim knows.

15. **Natalie Bennett and William O'Donohue-2014-** Problematic heterogeneity is exposed in this essay's rigorous evaluation of the several definitions. Additionally, it asserts that no psychometrically-established procedures exist for reliably gauging personal hygiene. This article delivers a literature overview on the topic of grooming plus suggests areas where research may go from here.

16. **Mary Graw Leary- 2016-** In this chapter, the writers take a look at some of the terms used to describe child exploitation and the problems that can arise when

different fields use the wrong words. Drawing on previous research, the authors argue that the interdisciplinary education of child abuse plus manipulation should embrace and broaden the "fair labeling" idea. The author claims that the terminology around child exploitation needs a two-pronged strategy. The first step is to apply the concept of fair labeling to the delinquent of child manipulation and abuse. Secondly, it demands that this idea be applied to the complex field of child sexual abuse and exploitation, going beyond its limited application in statutory labels. Overarching, it demands a more deliberate strategy for improving accuracy in this multidisciplinary domain through the use of labels.

Methodology

The study will inspect the law and practice relating to cyber offences in India. It will gauge the present condition of the laws and practice in this respect. In order to give complete outline to the study, a range of research methods would be used:

- Analysis of literature and instrument on cyber laws;
- Going-over the legal provisions regarding cyber laws;
- Study of statutory law and case law relating to cybercrime in India;
- Case readings of particular events connecting to the cybercrime; and
- Assortment and examination of relevant data.

Research methods employed in this work are doctrinal or non-empirical method of research. Additionally, a method of analytical investigation has been implemented. A comparative analysis is also included in this research study. These numbers are culled from a wide range of government websites. Case laws, national and international legislation, resolutions, and secondary sources such as books, journals, and articles form the basis of this work.

STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY

The present study has been divided into Seven Stages which are as follows:

Chapter One- Introduction- Cybercrime, Cyber law, and Cyber security, and the conception of the Terms ‘Cyber Grooming’.

Chapter Two- Antiquity and circumstantial of child abuse and cyber grooming

Chapter Three- Legislative frame work one child grooming in India

Chapter Four- Laws contesting child grooming in U.K, U.S, Canada and Bangladesh

Chapter Five- National Initiatives and Role of Intermediaries in contesting online erotic exploitation

Chapter Six- Jurisdictive tactic towards the situation of youth manipulation

Chapter Seven- Conclusion and Suggestions.

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Signature of Research Scholar

Signature of Research Supervisor

26/04/2024

UNITED WORLD SCHOOL OF LAW GANDHINAGAR

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